

DIME NOVEL ROUND-UP

A monthly magazine devoted to the collecting, preservation and literature of the old-time dime and nickel novels, libraries and popular story papers.

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July 15, 1964

Whole No. 382



DIME NOVEL SKETCHES NO. 57

YOUNG KLONDIKE

Frank Tousey's dime novel entry in the publishing field capitalizing on the Klondike gold rush. Began March 16, 1898 as a semi-monthly. Changed to weekly after a few issues. The last number, 39, was issued on May 17, 1899. Brightly colored covers, 32 pages, size 8x11. The stories were new and written by Francis W. Doughty, the author of the Old King Brady stories.

GOLDEN ARGOSY

By Stanley A. Pachon

The first issue of the Golden Argosy bears the date of December 9, 1882, and was sub-titled "Freighted with Treasures for Boys and Girls." The publisher, E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York City. Priced at 5 cents a copy and \$1.75 per year by subscription. It was an 8 page weekly, four columns to a page, size $11\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches and carried four illustrations and three serials by Horatio Alger, Jr., D. O. S. Lowell, and Edward S. Ellis, three short stories, poems and some short miscellaneous matter. A number of departments were started, namely: "On Amateur Journalism," "Exchanges," "Puzzles" and "Talks with Correspondents." Later some of these were dropped and others substituted. On the editorial page Frank A. Munsey is given as editor.

Frank Andrew Munsey, the first editor and later also the publisher was born on August 21, 1854 on a Maine farm about two miles from the village of Mercer, Maine. The son of Mary Jane Merritt Hopkins and Andrew Chaunsey Munsey, his boyhood days were spent on farms at Mercer, Gardiner, Bowdoin and Lisbon Falls. Here young Munsey began to work in the village grocery store and as the post office and telegraph office were connected with the store, he had the opportunity to learn the mastery of the telegraph key. Before he was seventeen he had become operator at the Falmouth Hotel in Portland and from there he moved to the summer hotel at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, and in rapid succession operated the telegraph key at Boston, Massachusetts, Brunswick, Waterville and Augusta, Maine and in this latter place as man-

ager of the Western Union office.

August, Maine was rapidly becoming the mail order capital of the United States and young Munsey's contacts with some of these publishers imbued him with the idea of publishing a paper of his own, preferably a juvenile one. Having saved up \$500, and with a promised backing of \$3500 more, he decided to launch himself as a publisher. Taking \$450 of his money he purchased manuscripts from some of the leading juvenile writers of the day and the leader of the lot was "Do and Dare," by Horatio Alger, Jr., a title quite apropos in keeping with young Munsey's venture.

In the later part of September 1882 young Munsey arrived in New York City with a grip full of manuscripts and a heart full of hope and determination. But the going was rough; no one seemed to be interested in his project and to make his task more difficult, one of his Maine backers rescinded his offer and Munsey was forced to release the other. Almost penniless but with grim determination, Munsey persisted and finally secured the interest of E. G. Rideout, another product of Maine, who had gone to Canada some years before where he had established a couple of monthly magazines. He then removed himself and his periodicals to New York about 1880. Rideout became interested in the hopes and plans of young Munsey and decided to publish the Golden Argosy with Munsey as editor. At this time Rideout was publishing "The Household Journal," "The Household Guest" and "Rideout's Monthly."

With the launching of the Golden Argosy on December 9, 1882 began for

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Published monthly at 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kansas. Edited by Edward T. LeBlanc, 87 School St., Fall River, Mass. Second class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas. Assistant Editor, Ralph F. Cummings, 161 Pleasant St., South Grafton, Mass. Subscription \$3.00 per year. Ad Rates—9c per word, \$1.50 per column inch; \$3.25 per quarter page, \$4.50 per half page and \$7.50 per page. Ads should be submitted by the 15th of the month in order to assure publication in the following month's issue.

Munsey one of the most trying periods of his life as well as the most aqueous. With the third issue he added another serial to keep the reader interest up. The magazine continued to come out week after week making a brave showing. In the issue of September 8, 1883 is the announcement on the editorial page that Frank A. Munsey had purchased the Golden Argosy, and that he had been connected with it from the earliest inception. He had been its editor and had also much to do with its business management. But the truth of the matter was that Rideout had become bankrupt and as Munsey had allowed most of his salary to be turned back into the business; in exchange for this debt Munsey took over the name, the good will and the subscription of the Golden Argosy.

Munsey had finally attained the status of a publisher and was producing his own magazine, but with this pleasing thought was coupled the grim spectre of mounting debts. With great vigor he attacked the twin problems, to increase his circulation and liquidate his debts. So in the fall of 1883 he began a great campaign to increase the circulation of the magazine by giving many prizes for new subscriptions. The issue of December 15, 1883, Volume 2, Number 2, was a premium number listing many kinds of gifts for subscriptions; this issue carried no stories or serials. This was evidently patterned after "The Youth Companion" premium numbers.

In the issue of October 27, 1883, Volume 1, Number 47, Munsey stated that due to the great increase in circulation the publication office would be moved from 10 Barclay Street to 81 Warren Street. The sad fact was that this move was dictated by economy, the circulation campaign was not progressing as Munsey had hoped. About this time Munsey had also acquired as editor, as the burden of work had fallen heavily upon his shoulders, besides being the publisher and editor he had become also business manager, bookkeeper, advertising sol-

icitor, credit agent and last, but not least, a writer! Malcolm Douglas, who had sold some miscellaneous pieces to Munsey became the editor. To save on manuscripts, it was the job of Douglas to go through various English juvenile publications for material for the pages of the Golden Argosy. These were usually slightly rewritten and localized for American readers. Newspapers and other sources were also combed for suitable material, for this and other editorial work Douglas received \$10.00 per week.

The issue of January 19, 1884, Volume 2, Number 7 carried the following announcement: "That a stock company had been formed by parties with abundant means and years of experience who have joined with Frank A. Munsey in publishing the Golden Argosy." The object of the Alliance is to have a larger working capital for the purpose of extending the business in many ways and expanding the circulation. With this issue the publication of the Golden Argosy is commenced by a new Company, but the editorial and business departments would continue in the hands that were conducting them.

The following week Munsey launched his big circulation drive, to secure 100,000 subscribers by giving away \$40,000 worth of prizes, the awards were to be made March 10, but in the issue of March 22, Munsey stated that due to delays in getting out their advertising only 68,000 subscribers were secured and they would not distribute the \$40,000 worth of prizes on this. So the date was extended to June 10 and that the goal of 100,000 subscribers could be reached.

About this time Munsey decided upon another experiment. Seeing that his circulation drive was reaching a point where too few new subscriptions were coming in, he turned his eyes to the British Isles and the large number of potential new readers there. The issue of June 21, 1884, Volume 2, Number 40, carried on the masthead two addresses, that of 81 Warren St. and 40 Charing Cross, London, while

on the editorial page Munsey enthusiastically proclaimed that a few months ago he made a contract with MacFarlane & Co. to handle the Golden Argosy in England; that ten weeks ago he shipped the first lot of papers to be placed on sale by news agents and that the experiment was a success; that the Golden Argosy had a large sale in England. In spite of this hopeful and optimistic announcement the venture was far from successful, after the initial appearance and when the novelty of the paper wore off the interest in the paper faded as the English youth were much more interested in a different type of story than that which appeared in the pages of the Golden Argosy. The issue of September 27, 1884 was the last that carried the London address on the masthead. The stock company upon which Munsey relied for additional financial help also proved a disappointment for the issue of August 30, 1884 Munsey states that the Golden Argosy was purchased from the Argosy Publishing Company by himself who would publish it in the future. He called attention to the improved type as one of the promised improvements.

On March 22, 1884, Munsey added another editorial assistant to the Golden Argosy when Henry M. Ridenour took over the Puzzle Department and conducted it under the pseudonym "Rochelle."

The fall of 1884 saw Munsey involved in politics, being an enthusiastic supporter of Blaine he published Munsey's Illustrated Weekly—A Blaine Campaign Paper. This was about the size of Harper's Weekly and sold for 10 cents a copy and lasted from September 6 to November 8, 1884 and left the publisher \$8,000 deeper in debt. Due to the fact that publishing two weekly papers he required more room so he moved back to his old address at 10 Barclay Street.

With politics out of the way and only one paper to get out, Munsey began to devote more time to the Argosy which he had neglected. Saddled with an additional indebtedness, his only recourse was to make the Golden

Argosy successful. Money for original stories was scarce, to fill up the space many English periodicals were scanned. These stories were usually slightly rewritten to suit the taste of the American boy, some times they appeared anonymously but at other times pen names were attached to anonymous stories, and with the contributions of the old favorites such as Optic, Ellis, Mrs. Denison, Coomer and Alger made up the issues at this time. It can be safely stated that it was the drawing power of these popular authors that helped keep the Golden Argosy afloat. Alger in fact was a frequent personal visitor to the office of the publication bringing over his completed manuscripts. In Munsey, Alger saw one of his fictional heroes come to life and for no other publisher did Alger pour out so many serials over the years as for Munsey. Whenever Munsey tried a new promotional approach, Alger was there with his testimonial and his support. In fact Alger promised to write three serials for Volume 3 to help Munsey's campaign to improve the Golden Argosy.

Munsey's efforts began to bear fruit; toward the end of Volume 3 the magazine began to have a better appearance, more stories began to appear and in the issue of June 6, 1885 appears the first serial that Munsey wrote. This was followed on March 13, 1886 by his second serial "Afloat in the Great City." In the same issue Alger's "Struggling Upward" was also begun on the strength of this Munsey appealed to his readers for support. Not content with this he began to advertise heavily and printed an extra 100,000 copies containing the opening chapters of these two serials and had them distributed in New York City and its vicinity. The campaign was successful for as Munsey gleefully announced he had gained over 60,000 new readers in three weeks. Money began to roll in, not in dribblets but in sizeable amounts which he used to pay off his most pressing debts, and the balance to improve his periodical.

(to be continued)

JOSEPHINE CHASE AND HER PEN NAMES

Roy B. Van Devier

Josephine Chase, daughter of Edward and Mary A. (Arner) Chase, was born in Nebraska, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1883.

Though she wrote the first eleven "Grace Harlowe" books under the name of "Jessie Graham Flower, A.M." and a host of other books and stories under pseudonyms, her true name, which rarely appeared in print, was Josephine Chase.

At the time of her death, Miss Chase was living with her sister, Miss Edna E. Chase in a big, old, rambling house at 4808 Levick St., Tacony, Philadelphia, Penn. with paperthin walls, through which the wind howled. Somehow, despite her royalties, poverty stalked at the door.

Early in life she had to face a struggle, for her father died when she was just a child, and she and her sister Edna had to care for a crippled mother.

After her father's death she went to Philadelphia to work in the bookshop of Samuel Rhodes at Seventh and Walnut streets, then the meeting place of Philadelphia's writers, including Agnes Repplier and Christopher Morley, whom she knew.

As a secretary to an executive of the Altemus Publishing Company she first submitted her work and proceeded to do the "High School Girls Series" and the "College Girls Series," under the pen name of "Jessie Graham Flower, A.M." Later on this name became a stock name for the Altemus Publishing Company. Frank G. Patchin also used this name when he wrote the "Grace Harlowe Overseas Series" and the "Grace Harlowe Overland Rider Series." For reference to this, you may check volume 5, National Encyclopedia of American Biography, pages 365-66.

The name "Jessie Graham Flower" always amused Miss Chase, and often she referred to herself as "Buckwheat."

She wrote the "Marjorie Dean" stor-

ies, following the little girl as she had in the "Harlowe stories" from childhood all the way through to marriage. Then she used the pen name of Pauline Lester.

Just after World War one her mother died, and a nervous breakdown followed, but not till she had finished her "Khaki Boys Series" and "Khaki Girls Series", written under the pen names of "Captain Gordon Bates" and "Edna Brooks."

As Martha Wickes she wrote stories for The North American and The Press.

The first time her own name appeared in print was when she had her first mystery book issued under her own name. It was entitled "The Mark of the Red Diamond," it was published in 1929 by The Penn Publishing Co. This same company published four more mystery stories of hers after her death in 1931 under her own name.

Because her work and a crippled foot kept her much confined, she was afraid she had grown a little old-fashioned, and often spoke of going to New York, the "center of things," where she could once more "get in touch with life."

But her death cut her desire short.

She had lived in the rambling old "Shepherd House," up on the top of the hill, with her sister from 1929 until her death on February 8th, 1931. They had moved often, her sister said in her obituary, for the "rent gods often demanded sacrifice."

Her three cats were her favorite companions, and the large yellow Angoras she had immortalized in some of her books walked disconsolately through the house searching for her after her death.

"The only time people will ever know I'm me will be when I die and they write my obituary," she had once said, almost psychically. Her death was due to septic poisoning. Her body was cremated.

As far as I know there was nothing

written about her while she was living; and nothing after her death, except her obituary which appeared in The Philadelphia Bulletin on February 10th, 1931.

Miss Josephine Chase wrote sixty-six juveniles in little over twenty years. Sixty-one of these books were written under her ten pen names and the other five were published under her own name.

The titles of her books; the name of series, the year the books were first published and the names of the five publishers which issued her books are all listed below:

Written under the pen name of Jessie Graham Flower, A.M.:

The High School Girls Series (see Note 1):

Grace Harlowe's Plebe Year at High School (1910)

Grace Harlowe's Sophomore Year at High School (1911)

Grace Harlowe's Junior Year at High School (1911)

Grace Harlowe's Senior Year at High School (1911)

The College Girls Series (see Note 1):

Grace Harlowe's First Year at Overton College (1914)

Grace Harlowe's Second Year at Overton College (1914)

Grace Harlowe's Third Year at Overton College (1914)

Grace Harlowe's Fourth Year at Overton College (1914)

Grace Harlowe's Return to Overton Campus (1915)

Grace Harlowe's Problem (1916)

Grace Harlowe's Golden Summer (1917)

Written under the pen name of Grace Gordon

Patsy Carroll Series (See Note 3):

Patsy Carroll at Wilderness Lodge (1917)

Patsy Carroll under Southern Skies (1918)

Patsy Carroll in the Golden West (1920)

Patsy Carroll in Old New England (1921)

Written under the pen name of

Edith Bancroft:

Jane Allen Series (See Note 3):

Jane Allen of the Sub Team (1917)

Jane Allen: Right Guard (1918)

Jane Allen: Center (1920)

Jane Allen: Junior (1921)

Jane Allen: Senior (1922)

Written under the pen name of Edna Brooks:

The Khaki Girls Series (See Note 3)

The Khaki Girls of the Motor Corps (1918)

The Khaki Girls Behind the Lines (1918)

The Khaki Girls at Windsor Barracks (1919)

The Khaki Girls in Victory (1920)

Written under the pen name of Capt. Gordon Bates:

The Khaki Boys Series (See Note 3)

The Khaki Boys at Camp Sterling (1918)

The Khaki Boys on the Way (1918)

The Khaki Boys at the Front (1918)

The Khaki Boys Over the Top (1919)

The Khaki Boys Fighting to Win (1919)

The Khaki Boys Along the Rhine (1920)

Written under the pen name of Ames Thompson:

The Jewel Series (See Note 3):

The Adventure Boys and the Valley of Diamonds (1927)

The Adventure Boys and the River of Emeralds (1927)

The Adventure Boys and the Lagoon of Pearls (1927)

The Adventure Boys and the Temple of Rubies (1928)

The Adventure Boys and the Island of Sapphires (1929)

Written under the pen name of Pauline Lester:

Marjorie Dean High School Series (See Note 2):

Marjorie Dean: High School Freshman (1917)

Marjorie Dean: High School Sophomore (1917)

Marjorie Dean: High School Junior (1917)

Marjorie Dean: High School Senior (1917)

Marjorie Dean College Series (See

Note 2):

Marjorie Dean: College Freshman

(1922)

Marjorie Dean: College Sophomore

(1922)

Marjorie Dean: College Junior (1922)

Marjorie Dean: College Senior (1922)

Marjorie Dean Post-Graduate Series

(See Note 2):

Marjorie Dean: Post-Graduate (1925)

Marjorie Dean: Marvelous Manager

(1925)

Marjorie Dean at Hamilton Arms

(1925)

Marjorie Dean's Romance (1925)

Marjorie Dean Macy (1926)

Marjorie Dean Macy's Hamilton Colony (1930)

Written under the pen name of Dale Wilkins:

The Long Trail Series (See Note 5)

The Long Trail Boys at Sweet Water Ranch (1923)

The Long Trail Boys and the Gray Cloaks (1923)

The Long Trail Boys and the Scarlet Sign (1925)

The Long Trail Boys and the Vanishing Rider. (1925)

The Long Trail Boys and the Mystery of the Fingerprint (1928)

The Long Trail Boys and the Mystery of the Unknown Messenger (1928)

Written under the pen name of

Joseph Chase:

The Happy House Series (See Note 4):

Jimmy, John and Junior (1924)

Jimmy at Happy House (1924)

John and the Winner's Club (1925)

Junior at the Beach (1926)

Jimmy, John and Junior Home Again (1927)

8 Six Fine Mystery Stories (See Note 4):

The Mystery of Sun Dial Court (1926)

The Mark of the Red Diamond (1929)

The Green Jade Necklace (1931)

Behind the Purple Mask (1932)

The Golden Imp (193)

The Blue Shadow Mystery (1935)

The Mystery of Sun Dial Court was written under Martha Wickes; and her other five mystery stories were published under her own name.

Note 1. Published by Henry Altamus Company: Philadelphia.

Note 2. Published by A. L. Burt Company: New York.

Note 3. Published by Cupples and Leon Company: New York.

Note 4. Published by Penn Publishing Company: Philadelphia

Note 5. Published by John C. Winston Company: Philadelphia.

Collector and bibliographer needs "Magnet Library" volumes No.'s 89, 93, 97, 11, 196, 201, 220, 235, 428, 429, 591, 603, 615, 627. Will purchase or will pay for the privilege of examining the volumes.

WANTED

Golden Argosy volumes 4, 5 and 6, Argosy Vol. 17 and 18, Golden Days Vol. 9. Please state condition and price. Gilbert K. Westgard II, 1433 North Hoffman, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068

Back numbers Reckless Ralph's Dime Novel Roundup, Nos. 1 to 237 for sale. Some reprints, all interesting, 12 for \$1.00 or all 237 numbers for \$18.00 postpaid.

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A DIME NOVEL COLLECTORS BOOK SHELF

FROM RAGS TO RICHES. Horatio Alger and the American Dream, by John Tebbel. 245 p. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1963. \$4.95. A cursory biography of Alger taken from Herbert Mayes book published in 1928. Of special interest because of the literary criticism of Alger's works by the author. Much inferior to Harold Gardner's recent biography and bibliography of Alger.

FRANK MERRIWELL'S 'FATHER.' An Autobiography by Gilbert Patten (Burt L. Standish). Edited by Harriet Hinsdale, assisted by Tony London. 331 p. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. 1964. \$5.95. Gilbert Patten becomes a live breathing man in the pages of this book. It was rather disappointing to learn that the writer of the Merriwells did not measure up to his Hero's perfections. He was a chain smoker and was far from being a total abstainer. He lived a full life having married three times. He recounts his early boyhood, his running away from home and his return, his illness and how it led to his first marriage. He recollects his impressions of Prentiss Ingraham and other dime novel authors he met or associated with. His difficulties with Street & Smith are discussed without malice. His manuscript ended with 1918, but Harriet Hinsdale and Tony London very ably finish out his life to his death in 1945. I personally urge all Frank Merriwell fans to buy this book. It should have a place of honor on the DIME NOVEL BOOK SHELF. (I would appreciate any comments you may have about the book and will publish them in subsequent issues of the Roundup.)

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Dear Mr. LeBlanc: Do you have Nos. 120, 124, 125, 126 and 128 in Merriwell Series? If you don't have them do you know where I might get

them? Walter E. Brown, 296 Apple-tree Drive, Levittown, Pa. (Can anyone help Mr. Brown).

Dear Ed: Just got back from a trip around West Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin. Stopped a lot of places but found no books. Ran into Frank Schott for a short visit and trading. I enjoy the Round-up, but looking over some of the old copies, the ads for old novels sure has dropped off. Guess no one wants to buy anymore. I did not get any answers to my ad last year, but will be making up a new list soon and will try again. What happened to that convention noise a while back?—Lou Kohrt, Houston, Texas.

Dear Mr. Leithead: I have enjoyed reading the history of the old dime novels we used to get off the newsstands back there in the old days, just after the turn of the century (I am 68). I must commend you in your articles about the old timers. I read most of the old 5 centers in the old days up to around 1917 till I was called up in World War I. By the end of the war the real old novels were going out. You must have taken a lot of time to research and get all the facts and in bringing the details about them to the readers of the Dime Novel Round-up. I think all old novel readers owe you a vote of thanks for your work in writing the history of the old favorites of our time.—Carl Linville, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Leithead: I have just finished reading your article on Nick Carter in the May issue of the Round-up. I have an almost complete series of Nick Carter Magazine and the S&S Clues Magazine. I'm quite sure that this was really the last of the remarkable detective, at least, I haven't come across anything after that. For longevity, I don't think that any other fiction detective lived longer than old Nick. I feel pretty sure, that in the Clues Magazine, Nick Carter was finally put to rest.—Frank Schott, Milwaukee, Wis. (Ed. Note: Not quite—Macmillan has recently issued a cloth bound book reprinting 6 Nick Carter

stories and I understand a pocket book publisher is bringing out a number of reprints.)

Dear Mr. LeBlanc: I am looking for copies of the pulp magazine Wild West Weekly. If you are not able to help me would you know where I might inquire?—Joe A. Schenkel, 2447 Gold St., Redding, Calif. (Anyone having pulp Wild West Weeklies for sale, please contact Mr. Schenkel.)

Dear Mr. LeBlanc: When are any new bibliographies to appear? I find them of great help in my quest for desirable items, and I'm sure many others use them as buying guides, too.—Tom Moriarty, Springfield Gardens, N. Y. (A listing of Wide Awake Library is about ready and will be announced in the August issue.)

Dear Eddie: Many of my friends will be glad to read about this famous author (Josephine Chase in the July issue of DNR). When I first read her books so many years ago, I never knew that one woman was the author of all of them. I remember well when I first read the "Khaki Boys" and the "Khaki Girls" books written under

"Capt. Gordon Bates" and "Edna Brooks." I never dreamed at the time, away back in 1918-20 that these two names were pen names for Josephine Chase. Miss Chase sure did keep her own name a secret until her obituary in the Philadelphia Bulletin on February 10, 1931. I wrote to the Free Public Library of Philadelphia and asked them if they could send me any information on her. They replied that all they had was her obituary notice.—Roy B. VanDevier, Akron, Ohio.

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- 224. Lyle Kenyon Engel, 211 W. 58th St., New York, N. Y. 10019 (new memb.)
- 225. Martin J. Padgett, 715 Grady St., Elizabeth City, N. C. 27909 (New memb.)
- 226. J. A. Stacy, Ailey, Georgia

WANTED

Medal Library—#56 Nature's Young Noblemen by Brooks McCormick
#62 How He Won, by Brooks McCormick
#79 The Rival Battalions, by Brooks McCormick
#97 The Giant Islanders, by Brooks McCormick
#105 The Young Actor, by Gayle Winterton

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- Fame & Fortune. 5 nos. between #545-647. Average. \$2.50, lot.
- Boys Best Weekly (Jack Standfast). 5 average, \$2.50
- Merry's Museum & Parley's Magazine. Bound volume. 1852, \$3.00.
59 different, loose, 1851 to 1872, \$15.00.
- Playmate & Youth's Casket (Forrester). Bound volume of 15 nos.
Sept. 1856-Nov. 1857, several missing pages. \$2.00. 31 different,
1857-1867, \$8.00
- Golden Days. Volume 17, loose. Nice condition. \$10.00 (52 nos.)
Volume 19, bound. 52 numbers. \$10.00
- Golden Hours. #258 to 286, average, trimmed. \$7.50
Ten assorted numbers, \$2.50
- Story papers. 1 each. Golden Hours, Golden Days, Golden Argosy,
Young Sports. Leslie's Boys & Girls Weekly. All 5, \$1.50
- Youth's Companion, loose, old issues, assorted, 1886 to 1890, 12 for
\$1.00. 25 for \$2.00
- Golden Argosy Volume 6 (52 nos.) Binding unhinged and loose.
Lacks one page, but all three Alger serials complete and intact:
Luke Walton, A New York Boy, Dean Dunham. \$16.50.
Also Volume 6 #27 to 52, loose (26 nos.), Dean Dunham is complete in these numbers. \$10.00.
- Golden Argosy Volume 5 #1 to 26 loose, \$9.00. Assorted numbers
from Volumes 5, 6 and 11, singles, 3 for \$1.00.
- Beadle's Dime Novels. 5 originals, lacking covers, \$2.50, lot.
- Gem Library. 10 different, good, \$15.00.
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- Ballou's (Dollar) Monthly. Bound volumes of 6 numbers each:
1857, 1860, 1961, 1862. \$3.00 each.
- The Craig Kennedy Stories, by Arthur B. Reeve. Harpers, 1916.
Clothbound set, 12 volumes, scientific detective. Fine. \$6.00.

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